

their cocoons on the 7th, and emerged on the 23rd of March in that year.

Mr. Lamborn's note, dated 24th March, 1912, is as follows:—"The larvæ were pale green in colour, with a median longitudinal black band on the dorsal aspect, and they were covered with short hairs. The thoracic legs were brilliant scarlet. When one touched a larva it suddenly threw back the anterior portion of its body, bringing the ventral surface uppermost, so that the legs were prominently displayed. They were then quivered violently."

Three larvæ, all of the same age, were found on one small plant, growing at the side of a forest-path.

### Zygænidæ.

#### *Saliunca egeria*, sp. n.

♂. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen black; patagia chestnut-brown. Primaries chestnut-brown, rather darker on the fold and towards the termen; a long, dusky, wedge-shaped mark between veins 5 and 8, rapidly tapering through the cell. Secondaries uniform sooty brown.

Expanse 30 mm.

*Hab.* Bugalla, Sesse Islands, in the N.W. of the Victoria Nyanza.

Type in the Oxford Museum.

This specimen, the only one seen by Dr. Carpenter, was captured at rest on a grass-stem, Jan. 21, 1912, in an open grassy area on the island. Dr. Carpenter notes that at rest the wings are disposed flat over the back, with costal margins [? inner margins] loosely apposed. In this attitude the moth closely resembles some of the Lycid beetles which are common on the island.

### VII.—Descriptions of Four new Fishes discovered by Mr. G. L. Bates in the Nyong River, S. Cameroon. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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#### *Clarias oxycephalus*.

Depth of body 6 times in total length, length of head  $4\frac{2}{3}$  times. Head  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, tapering in front,  $5^*$

snout obtusely pointed, upper surface smooth; occipital process angular, as long as broad; frontal fontanelle twice as long as broad, larger than the occipital fontanelle, which is anterior to the occipital process; eye 3 times in length of snout,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times in interorbital width, which exceeds width of mouth and is  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head; band of præmaxillary teeth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad; vomerine teeth conical, forming a crescentic band which, in the middle, is a little broader than the præmaxillary band. Nasal barbel as long as head; maxillary barbel  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as head, reaching beyond pectoral; inner mandibular barbel  $\frac{5}{8}$  length of head, outer  $1\frac{1}{4}$ . Gill-rakers thick, 16 in number. Clavicles striated, covered with a thin skin. Dorsal 100, its distance from occipital process  $\frac{1}{3}$  length of head, very narrowly separated from caudal. Anal 75, very narrowly separated from caudal. Pectoral  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, the spine serrated on both sides and  $\frac{2}{7}$  the length of the fin. Ventral  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as distant from caudal as from end of snout. Caudal  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head. Uniform olive.

Total length 225 mm.

A single specimen.

This new species is to be placed near *C. werneri*, Blgr., from which it differs principally in the more pointed snout.

#### *Auchenoglanis longiceps.*

Depth of body 6 times in total length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{4}$  times. Head moderately depressed, nearly twice as long as broad, its upper surface smooth; occipital process small, longer than broad, well separated from the feebly developed interneural plate; snout pointed, a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head; eye supero-lateral, 8 times in length of head,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in interorbital width; mouth small, inferior, with thick papillose lips; præmaxillary teeth in a small reniform group. Maxillary and inner mandibular barbels not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head, outer mandibular nearly as long as head. Gill-rakers moderately long, 6 on lower part of anterior arch. Humeral process narrow, pointed, smooth. Dorsal I 7; spine strong, smooth,  $\frac{3}{5}$  length of head; longest rays  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of head. Adipose dorsal 5 times as long as deep, nearly twice as long as its distance from rayed dorsal, not extending to root of caudal. Anal 12 (8 rays branched). Pectoral not reaching ventral, ventral not reaching anal. Caudal rounded. Brownish, with round black spots forming four longitudinal series on the body; belly white; dorsal and caudal fins with numerous round black spots.

Total length 200 mm.

A single specimen.

Distinguished from *A. ballayi*, Sauv., by the longer, narrower head.

*Synodontis steindachneri.*

Depth of body 4 times in total length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{3}$  times. Head  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times as long as broad, rugose above behind snout, which is obtusely pointed and as long as post-ocular part of head; eye supero-lateral, 5 times in length of head,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times in interorbital width; lips moderately developed; præmaxillary teeth forming a short and broad band; movable mandibular teeth  $\frac{2}{3}$  diameter of eye, 25 in number. Maxillary barbel with a broad marginal membrane at base, as long as head, reaching a little beyond base of pectoral spine; outer mandibular barbel about twice as long as inner, former with long slender branches, latter with ramified branches. Gill-openings not extending downwards beyond root of pectoral spine. Occipito-nuchal shield rough like the occiput, very obtusely tectiform,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as broad, with rounded posterior processes. Humeral process acutely pointed, longer than broad, granulate, without keel, extending as far back as occipito-nuchal process. Dorsal I 7; spine as long as head, feebly curved, striated, with feebly retrorse serræ in front in its upper part, strongly serrated behind. Adipose dorsal 3 times as long as deep, as long as its distance from rayed dorsal. Anal IV 6, obtusely pointed in front. Pectoral spine slightly shorter than dorsal, not reaching ventral, strongly serrated on outer border, very strongly on inner. Caudal deeply forked, upper lobe the longer. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Dark olive-brown, body finely speckled with black.

Total length 150 mm.

A single specimen.

This species, named in honour of Dr. Steindachner, who has quite recently contributed to our knowledge of the fishes of Cameroon, is allied to *S. obesus*, Blgr., and *S. robbianus*, J. A. Smith, but distinguished from both by the shorter maxillary barbel and the shorter adipose fin.

*Pelmatochromis caudifasciatus.*

Depth of body nearly equal to length of head, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  times in total length. Head twice as long as broad; snout rounded, with convex upper profile, a little broader than long, as long as or slightly longer than eye, which is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$

times in length of head, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times in interorbital width, and a little exceeds præorbital depth; mouth extending to between nostril and eye; teeth small, in 3 or 4 series, 40 to 60 in outer series of upper jaw; 3 or 4 series of scales on the cheek, width of scaly part a little less than diameter of eye. Gill-rakers short, tubercular, 7 to 9 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XIV-XVI 9-11; spines increasing in length to the last, which measures  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of head; longest soft rays shorter than head. Anal III 7-8; third spine as long as last dorsal. Pectoral  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  length of head, not reaching origin of anal. Ventral produced into a filament, reaching vent, origin of anal, or a little beyond. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle a little deeper than long. Scales cycloid, 27-29  $\frac{2-2\frac{1}{2}}{10-11}$ ; lateral lines  $\frac{18-21}{7-9}$ . Brown above, yellowish beneath; a more or less distinct dark band from the eye to the root of the caudal, crossed by 7 to 9 rather faint dark bars, which expand into round black spots where they meet the lateral band on the caudal part of the body; dorsal with round dark spots and a black and white edge; anal with round dark spots, which often form oblique bands; caudal with numerous dark bars, the upper rays with a black and white edge; ventrals white.

Total length 105 mm.

Several specimens. Also obtained by Mr. Bates in the Ja and Bumbe Rivers.

Very closely allied to *P. nigrofasciatus*, Pellegr. Distinguished by fewer gill-rakers and by the coloration.

VIII.—*On the Presence of Two closely allied Species of Toads of the Genus Nectophryne in Cameroon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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A FEW years ago Mr. G. L. Bates pointed out to me that two distinct though very closely allied species of *Nectophryne* occur together near Bitye, and are to be distinguished by the shape of the snout. I felt some diffidence at first in proposing a new name for the individuals differing from Peters's figure of *N. afra* by the shorter and less prominent snout; but a considerable number of specimens since received from Mr. Bates compel me to endorse his opinion that the Bitye specimens should be referred to two species; the short-snouted